THE FRIEND.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Its Shores, its Islands, and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events, in THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.
W. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senate, 1851.

New Series, No. 8, Vol. 29.} HONOLULU, AUGUST 2, 1880. {Old Series, Vol. 37.

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THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 2, 1880.

From the Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education to the Legislative Assembly of 1880, we gather some interesting facts in regard to the School Statistics of the Islands. There are 210 schools in the country, viz: 150 Government Common schools, 14 Government select schools, taught in English; and 46 Independent ones, also taught in English. The total of scholars in all these schools is 7,164 —4,048 boys and 3,116 girls. The nationality of the pupils (which shows the mixed nature of our population) is as follows: Hawaiians, 5,657; Half-caste Hawaiians, 955; Chinese, 85; Americans, 247; British, 90; Portuguese, 55; Germans, 37; French, 2; other foreigners, 36. The sum total expended by this Government for the support of Common and Hawaiian and English Schools during the biennial period ending March 31, 1880, was $50,058.72—a very respectable amount for a small country like this. We conclude our brief notice of this interesting report by copying the following paragraph by the President: "One great defect of our Common school teachers is the lack of inclination or ability to teach their pupils moral truths. Our public school system should, like the Government which administers it, be nonsectarian and national; and the Board aim to maintain it free from the influence of church or sect. But this should not prevent the teachers from instructing their pupils in the principles of morality and good behaviour, and those habits of thought which form the basis of all religions belief."

We learn that another murder was committed in the district of Kau on the 8th of July, and it is stated that the murderer was under the influence of liquor at the time. It seems that the "tiger" has been surreptitiously let loose in the remote districts of these Islands for some time past, and now the members of the Assembly are very desirous of *legally* unchaining this ravenous monster. We read in one of the weekly papers, that the weekly allowance of a Chinese trader in Lahaina is three cases of gin and brandy; but no license is allowed for any place outside of Honolulu. Both law and police appear to be utterly powerless, to stop the increased illicit traffic.

Liquor Laws.—The Legislature has passed the bill known as the "Hoapili Baker Bill," which gives the natives the privilege of buying and drinking intoxicating liquors provided they are not over 27 degrees of alcoholic strength. This will include only wines, ale and porter. But aside from the difficulty of keeping within the limits of 27 degrees, there is every reason to believe that the law will really operate as a virtual removal of the tabu—the natives will no doubt view it in that light. All true friends of the Hawaiian people must sincerely hope and pray that the curse of intoxicating drink may not be legalized among them. Meantime, numerous petitions from foreigners and natives, have been sent to the King, urging him not to sign the bill, for both moral and material reasons. We are pleased to note that an influential body like the Chamber of Commerce, composed of our leading merchants and importers, has not only very emphatically declared against free liquor for the natives, but has put on record its approval of the principle of entire prohibition of the importation and sale in these Islands of intoxicating drink. A consummation devoutly to be wished!

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD.—No. 43

In the Lands of the Rose and the Thistle.—No. 3.

Rural England.

They tell you, when visiting the grand ruins of the old Castle of Heidelberg for the first time, that if you pass over the drawbridge and cross the court to the Castle-front without saying anything, you may be permitted to indulge in any wish you fancy or heart may dictate, with the assurance that it will certainly be realized. The trouble however is, that you can never fulfill your share of the obligation, for you must indeed be as dumb as the stone statues about you, if you advance many steps towards this Palace front without an unconscious burst of enthusiastic admiration. Should similar conditions be imposed upon one entering England in the first exquisite beauty and fragrance of May bloom and sweetness, I am afraid the wisher would fare as badly. There are compensations however. One finds sometimes (would that the seasons might be more frequent), in the desert of discontent and fruitless wishing, green oases of perfect satisfaction, when the faculty of longing seems for the moment annihilated in the perfection of one's surroundings. We really longed for nothing more in the day or two in which we journeyed down from Scotland to London, through woods and fields, misty with the dawn of Spring, and under a sky of pearl and blue. The tradition of "rare Ben. Jonson's" famous walk from London to visit his poet friend Drummond, in his home amid the blue-bells of Hawthorden, near Edinburgh, still survives, and everybody wonders at the feat. But if he walked in May and had half the joy we had in field and sky, I wonder, with all my heart, he didn't repeat this poetic pilgrimage.

All you have heard said or sung about the beauty of rural England, you would find in a visit here realized. Wander where they will, Englishmen, the intrepid, unrivaled colonists of the world, leave their hearts in "dear old England," and they journey back from the hot plains of India, from the wild bush of Australia, from the depths of Canadian forests, to find them again in the cool groves, in the hawthorn hedges, and in the verdant fields of the mother country. You find what you expected here to find. There rises the tower of the village church, from

amid encircling trees, its gray-time stained sides hid beneath mantling ivy, where the rooks have made their homes for generations. Moss-grown stones mark where the villagers have been laid away in its shadow till the Eternal Spring shall come. The cottages, with their window beauty of blooming flowers and humble roofs of thatch, still line the winding road. Through the meadows of golden buttercups wander peaceful silver streams. From under your feet the lark starts up, and spreading towards the azure, warbles its morning song "at heaven's gate." A curling wreath of vaporing smoke rises like some vanishing spirits into the passionless stillness, and vast peace of the arching beauty of the summer sky. Soft eyed deer, with panting throat, dart through leafy coverts and mazes of fern. Grassy lanes lying between sunny drift of May blossoms entice your willing feet. The Hall or Castle amid majestic trees and lordly parks, bring back the days of feudal power, and gives a fitting back ground to the scene. You may leave many places in the old world unseen, but never fail of breathing the rare perfume of English country life and scenery.

Our route from Edinburgh to London enabled us to visit some of the most interesting Cathedral towns of England. Durham Cathedral is a finely preserved specimen of massive and impressive Norman architecture, and is most beautifully situated on heights above a calmly flowing river. Seldom have I been more impressed with any Cathedral than that of York, which I shall always place among the especially interesting objects of our English visit. York is a singularly charming town, with a historical record reaching far back into a dim and remote past. During the Roman Period it was the capital of Britain. The Cathedral was founded by Edwin, King of Northumberland, in 625 A. D. We chanced to reach York at a most interesting time of the day. The sunset was just tinging the west a faint rose-color, and the early summer twilight was coming gently on, cautiously as if scarcely sure whether it had a right at all to come—this something of the day and night—neither sunlight or darkness, yet the mellow mingling of them both. It was a charming picture, the centre of it formed by the towering beauty of the Cathedral, about this the houses and homes of the ancient city, in the fore-ground green fields sloping down to the quiet waters of the Ouse. We found the dusk had crept in before us into the Cathedral, for night finds its earliest home in these huge historic piles. Still enough of the dying day remained to make the night beautiful. The Cathedral is of great size and marvelous chaste beauty in the interior. The columns rose about us like the stately trunks of forest trees, those at the union of the nave and transept are of gigantic proportions. As we lingered, the darkness fell in great soft waves, more and more about us, surely, noiselessly invaded choir and nave, rising above column and capital and arch, deepening into great shadowy gulfs in remote portions of the church. But superior even to this magic, enveloping power seemed to be the fine majestic columns of which I have spoken. Through gloom and shrouding darkness, they rose triumphantly into view. All through the night the watchman paces through these long aisles. I felt somehow as if he were a part of the Cathedral itself. For year after year, summer and winter, has he kept his watch here, cheerfully, bravely, heartily. Imagine this service of a life spent in the gloom of Cathedral arches and the solemnity of the night watches. We bade him "good night," with something like romance in our voices, and he cheerily smiling stepped back into the night, and I thought of him long afterwards, keeping his sacred, solemn watch until the hour when the dawn stealing over the dewy fragrant Yorkshire meadows, should look through the glorious stained window of the choir. I have seen few towns on the Continent more quaint and ancient than York. The streets are narrow, and bordered by houses with singular out-jutting upper stories, dating from other centuries. We found the streets in the evening filled with the towns-people enjoying a quiet stroll or talk in the pleasant twilight. York, you know, recalls the troubled days of the "wars of the Roses."

Peterborough, we found an interesting place to visit one day, just about noon time, as the market place was crowded and busy with the Saturday buyers and sellers. The Cathedral doors were wide open, and up and down the aisles and through the windows the sunbeams danced and played to their heart's content. Here the maimed body of the beautiful but unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, was placed until it found its present resting place in Westminster Abbey. The Cathedral is worth coming many a mile to see.

LONDON.

I have written six letters as the heading of this paragraph, which in themselves are simple and unpretentious enough, but which united as above, form a wand more potent than magician ever waved, and call up a theme so exhaustless, that I feel as if I had perhaps better after all say nothing in reference to this city, which, from the first, baffles description. You may wander the world over for sensations, see the red glare of volcanic fires, feel the majestic spell of Niagara, and bow upon the glory of Mont Blanc, but yet miss of seeing the greatest wonder this world holds, in failing to see—London! We may not use our human measuring rods for the Infinite. Words wither like leaves in the heat of the sun, before the marvel of this mighty grouping of Humanity. And this is not simply rhetorical exaggeration. One man is mystery and marvel enough for the universe. Multiply this five million fold or more, and place it within the compass of a few square miles, and if the marvel and mystery do not overwhelm you, then I must feel that you have not cared to notice it at all. London is impressive, profoundly impressive, if for no other reason, for its immense distances, for its accumulations of brick, of stone, of iron, of mortar; for the streets which stretch away beyond sight, for the beauty of its parks, for the might of its wealth, the length of its historic record, its treasures of art, of science, for its literary remains. But this London is as nothing to the Human London, which presses upon you—follows, haunts, delights, terrifies, fascinates, bewilders you from the moment you leave the green fields of the English country, which flow like the fabled river of the ocean about this crowded world. For the weeks I spent in London I felt, as it were, haunted by the presence of the human face, and the strange, almost weird impression has scarcely left me yet. There it was, go where I would, never the same, always the same. The same, in its possession of eyes, of mouth, of nose, infinitely varied in its expression, in its beauty or ugliness, in its joy or its woe. There it was in the daylight and the gloom of the night, white, ghastly, marred with sin or disease or vice, or softened to lines of tenderest, rarest beauty, childlike, inviting, confiding, now rich in manly strength, now lovely in its womanly purity. Eyes pitiful in their pleading, or repellant in their hopeless despair and rebellion, or beautiful in their contentment, were my constant companions.

London is continually growing, every year turning to stone, fields which lie about it. Its wealth is enormous, everything that one of the greatest nations on the face of the earth can do to increase its importance is being done. Its magnificence, its luxury, its unending bustle of business and pleasure far surpassed my expectations. A drive across the city is journey enough for a day. Macauley once boasted that he had walked through every street in London. It would be more than any one would care to attempt now. It is a city more than any other in the world of extremes, of excessive wealth and most wretched poverty. Darkest, saddest, most poverty stricken lanes, border on the splendid avenues and thoroughfares of of the capital. The wretchedness and woe of this mighty mass of crowded humanity rise in sharp contrast with the joyfulness, the peaceful content and overflowing abundance of the wealthy and prosperous. No where is so much done for the poor and abandoned classes as here, and no where is there such terrible need. The philanthropic efforts here made are on an immense scale, and the charities of the benevolent cannot fail to delight and astonish every visitor, who has at all paid attention to this subject. The Christian and missionary and philanthropic spirit now manifested here is one of the grandest and most inspiring signs of our times. And yet, so much, so very much remains to be done. Through the darkness of this moral night and of this destitution and woe, one catches gladdening beams of light, the gleam of a coming dawn, but still far too much of the gloom lingers, and the day seems far off. And yet all praise to these noble, rarest men and women who are devoting their best energies to the uplifting of the fallen and sinning and poverty-stricken, and to those great agencies and organizations which are here at work.

I was scarcely prepared for the beauty of the London parks. In the very heart of this mighty city to come upon these verdant, embowered, refreshing retreats, with superb winding avenues, ancient trees, smooth and sloping lawns with white fleeced sheep, and with silvery gleaming lakes, is most delightful. These are the gathering places for all classes of the citizens, for young and old. What joy and health and inspiration and

hope in their wide stretches of green—open to the arching heavens—in this freshness and sweetness of nature, in these glimpses of beauty!

Our walks and rambles and visits led us into various and widely different portions of the city. Though for nearly a month we were constantly occupied, and yet after all it seemed as if we had just begun with this unending town. Historical London would give you work enough for months. Modern London is fascinating enough to occupy your thoughts and attention for a long, long time. The city is so constantly in a state of growth, that even were there a possibility of exhausting its past, it would require a mind of more than the average force to keep pace with its onward march. We saw London in the lively month of May, the dearly loved season of the English, when the country rushes to the city and the city puts on its best array. The streets were brilliant in their show and bustle. The parks crowded, society was in full bloom. I scarcely think an American is long in London without turning his steps to the venerable Westminister Abbey, where the sacred dust of so many of England's noblest sons is laid. There are many cathedrals more beautiful than this, but I know of none where I would like longer to linger. There is a certain delicious charm in an afternoon hour spent here, which is unique. Whether others than those of our race feel this, I do not know, but for all those who claim English, as their mother tongue, it must continue to be a sort of hallowed Mecca, whither reverent pilgrimages shall tend from all parts of the world. The "Poets Corner" is eloquent with the names, and memories of the great singers, who since Chaucer's day have poured forth the glorious strains which fill English literature with lofty and undying music. The walls, the pavements, the columns of this grand "Campo Santo," bear the tablets of a multitude of those whom England and the world delight to honor, though their names now no longer are those of the living. If one was permitted to visit in England only the Abbey; to listen once to the silvery music of the choral service, rising towards the fretted vault above, in long delicious waves of melody; to watch the chastened, mellowed rays of colored light falling in silent blessing on the quiet resting places of kings, of priests, and prelates, of historians, of poets, of philosophers, and of martyrs now in glory; to feel the inspiration and sacred benediction of this temple and shrine, his visit would not have been in vain.

The cloisters of the Abbey, and the Chapter-House are all exceedingly interesting. We were permitted through the kindly courtesy of the Dean of the Abbey, to visit the so-called "Jerusalem Chamber," famous as the spot where the Divines were assembled in the 17th century to prepare the "Westminster Catechism," and destined to be still further renowned in ecclesiastical history as the gathering place of the revisers of the Bible in the 19th century. For ten years or more the Committees of Revision have held here their meetings, and their work still goes forward.

England was all alive with political excitement during the early part of our stay, and as we were leaving the country, the new members were taking their seats in the magnificent Parliament House, which rises in such a stately way, from the very waters of the Thames. This mighty architectural pile was to me a constant delight while in London. Just this portion of the great city, with this glorious building, the view with its stately bridges, the Abbey near by, form one of the most wonderful sights I know of anywhere in the world. Let a faint haze of mist rise about all these points, let the sun shoot arrows of yellow light through this, illuminating the tremulous, and you have before you a magically enchanted wonder. The towers, tunnels, battlements, arches and spires, float in a golden vapory sea. Your bridges connect phantom banks. Bells chime with muffled tunes from out floating clouds, which seem alive with sound. Men and women wander in this dim world of mist and sunshine like ghosts. Such sights Turner, the great painter of England saw, and tried to reproduce in those strange, fascinating pictures which are treasured in the National Gallery.

The Thames is marvelous in its ugliness and beauty. It is crossed with huge bridges, crowded from morning till night with unending streams of human beings. You should see these bridges from beneath, and then you get something of an idea of their grandeur and immensity. Down the river are forests of masts, its surface is covered with hundreds of little steamers rushing hither and thither in all directions like uneasy spirits. On one of them we go up the river, a charming excursion. We steam by the superb embankment, bordering the river, and wonder at the energy of modern England which brought hither the stately Needle of Cleopatra from its warm home in Egyptian sands, and placed it here facing the "river of ten thousand masts." The banks grow more and more interesting. We stop at quiet, sleepy old Chelsea, and just drive to one of the dull, uninteresting looking houses in Cheyne Walk, stay and look at it a little while with absorbing interest, and then drive away again, to the great wonder and disgust of our coachman, who fails to see how there can be a certain delight and satisfaction for us in looking at the dull red bricks, which shelter the author of the "French Revolution," the historian of Frederick the Great, and the grandest enthusiast and grumbler of the century. So our little steamer puffs and pants further up the river, which grows clearer and kindlier, and whose bordering banks grow greener and fairer. But we must leave a great deal that we would like to say for another day, and perhaps, if you do not grow weary, tell you later on something more about London, and places near London, and about certain interesting people we were privileged to meet in city, town and country.

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

Berlin, June 15th, 1880.

THE report comes from Russia that General Pashkoff has been ordered to quit the Empire immediately. Our readers have from time to time been informed of the earnest efforts of Lord Radstock of England to bring the pure Gospel before the minds and hearts of the better classes in Russia. For several years he has been in habit of visiting St. Petersburg and other cities, and holding evangelical meetings among the wealthy and influential members of society, which have resulted in leading many to the truth. This has irritated and enraged the leaders of the Greek Church, whe have bitterly opposed the movement, and now they have succeeded in procuring this severe interdict. Lord Radstock established a Bible-class at the house of General Pashkoff, from which the leaven has spread, till now there are fifteen similar meetings in St. Petersburg that are sending out a Gospel influence over the city and even into the provinces. The new converts are called by the name of Pashkovites. We have little doubt that this act of persecution is only another proof of the hostility of sectarianism and error to the plain teaching of the Bible.—*Christian Weekly.*

Board, &c., in London,

ONE DAY OR LONGER,

AT MR. AND MRS. BURR'S,

10, 11 and 12, Queen Square, W. C.

"I will mention where you may get a quiet resting-place in London. In search of that sort of thing I have in my time, wandered into all sorts of hotels and boarding houses. But the rattle of the cabs along the pitched-stoned roads has ever come between me and my rest. The quietest and nicest place that I have as yet discovered within easy reach of the sights and sounds of London is Mr. Burr's Boarding-House, 11 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. There is a home feeling there, a solid comfortableness, an orderly management, and a quiet at night which are all quite refreshing. This latter quality comes from there being no thoroughfare through the square; but the other good qualities of the establishment are due to the admirable care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Burr,—Ci.et-la."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*, May 30th, 1876.—11 Queen's Square, W. C, London. [Day or longer.] au2

New York

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report!

ASSETS (Cash)	$38,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME	8,000,000
CASH SURPLUS	7,000,000

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
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THE ONLY COMPANY

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USUAL LIFE RATES.

A NEW SAILORS' INSTITUTE.—We have received a circular in regard to the inauguration of the "New British and American Sailors' Institute," at Hamburg, which was to take place on the 21st of June. We quote a paragraph: "After a tea meeting, which will begin at 5:30 (admission one mark), the chair will be taken by Edward Chaplin, Esq, Chairman of Committee, at 7 precisely. The Rev. E. W. Matthews, Secretary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, London, the Rev. Dr. Damon, of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and others, are expected to speak. (admission free.")

THE CHINESE steamer *Ho Chung* is daily expected, with some four or five hundred Chinese passengers. These frequent additions to our population of Asiatic heathen are increasing the responsibility that rests upon Christians to try and do something more than has yet been done towards imparting to them the light of Gospel truth. The presence of such a large and rapidly increasing pagan element among the Christianized but weak Hawaiians, must give rise to grave apprehensions of evil consequences. We need more Chinese colporteurs to labor among their countrymen, and an American missionary speaking Chinese, as suggested by the Hawaiian Board, would find an ample field for labor. From whence shall we look for one, and who will support him?

WE HAVE received the "Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association" for 1880. The Association held its sessions in this city during the first week in June, and the pamphlet of the proceedings and reports is extremely interesting under the different headings—"Abstract of minutes," "Annual Report," report of the Board, including—"Home Evangelization," "Evangelical Educational Institutions," "Foreign Missions' Treasurer's Report and report of the "North Pacific Missionary Institute." The contributions from the Hawaiian Islands during the year have amounted to the sum of $5,699.91, and from the groups of islands to the westward, $342.75; total from the North Pacific Islands, $6042.66, a decrease from last year of $878.53. Sabbath afternoon services in the Gilbert Islands language have been regularly maintained in this city, and the attendance is about fifty. Rev. M. Maka, a returned Hawaiian missionary, has also labored among this people at Koolau and elsewhere. E. P. Adams, Esq., at Kilauea, Kauai, has built a church for them on his plantation and offers to contribute to the support of a pastor. In regard to the Chinese, of whom there are some ten thousand in these Islands, we learn that the Board has no commissioned Chinese laborers, but it has aided in Chinese evangelization, by making a grant for Ho Ah Pui, on Kauai, of $100, the balance of his support, some $250, being raised by Christian friends on Kauai; another grant of $100 to the foreign church at Makawao and Haiku toward the support of Sat Fan, and one of $100 to the Young Men's Christian Association for Sit Moon. Much thought has been given by the Board to the question, whether it be expedient to secure the services of an American missionary speaking Chinese, to labor among the Chinese in this group, As yet they have come to no decision. Aid from the American Board for such a man can hardly be expected. Are our planters, and Christian friends of the Chinaman, ready to put their shoulders to the wheel?" It striks us that the interests of planters should prompt them to heed this appeal. The news from the different missions in the Pacific Islands, though somewhat unfavorable in some of the Islands is, on the whole, encouraging. The French Governor of the Marqueses has given his influence in favor of education, and for the suppression of intemperance, whereby the missionaries have been much cheered. There are 40 churches in Micronesia, under the care of the Board, with a membership of 2,904, to which has been added by profession 447 during the past year.

IN a previous number of the Friend, allusion has been made to the remarkable change among the natives of Tapiteuea, Gilbert Islands, where the traffic in all intoxicating liquor, has been made illegal, enforced by stringent prohibitory laws. We are glad to note the following article as regards the Marshall Group, which has been sent to the Rev. H. Bingham, and is a translation of a recent ordinance respecting the sale of liquor in the Ralik, or western range of the Marshall Islands, forwarded by Mr. J. L. Young:

"Because of my knowledge that intoxicating liquor is destroying my people on these Islands, and because I wish to take care of, and keep back all my people from death and from evil I, Lebon, (Kabua) the supreme chief of the Ralik Group do hereby now make known this ordinance."

1. It shall be unlawful for any foreigner in the Ralik Group to sell, or supply in any way, any intoxicating liquors of any kind to any native of the Ralik, or to any native of any other islands in the Ocean who is not a subject of some civilized power.

2. If any foreigner shall break this ordinance, he shall suffer loss as follows: if he breaks the law once he shall pay one hundred dollars in cash to me, or if a second time he shall leave these islands forever.

3. This ordinance shall come in force from and after the sixth day of May 1880.

I Lebon, (Kabua) have made this ordinance this twenty-ninth of April 1880, at Jaluij, Ralik Group.

(Signed) I. LEBON, (KABUA.)

Secretary, I agree with and witness.

(Signed) J. Jeremiah.

(Signed) I. Loeak.

NAVAL.—The British war sloop *Pelican*, arrived in port on the 23rd instant, eighteen days from Esquimault. Following is a list of officers:

Commander—Henry H. Boyd.

Lieutenants—Geo. A. Gilford, W. T. Bourke, W. H. Turner.

Staff-Surgeon—Peter Burgess, M. A. M. B.

Paymaster—Henry A. Rcrivener.

Chief Engineer—Geo. A. Weeks.

Sub-Lieutenant—Egerton B. B. Levett.

Surgeon—John Christian.

Engineer—Robt. J. Barker.

Gunner—Robt. Greet.

Carpenter—Martin H. Rickard.

Clerk—Jas. B. Hill.

HONOLULU is rather scarce of ministers at present. Rev. U. S. Jones is away on Hawaii. Rev. Dr. Hyde on Kauai. Rev. A. O. Forbes is expected soon from Hilo to take his place as Secretary of the Hawaiian Board. He will probably preach for a few Sabbaths either at the Bethel or Fort Street Church.

The smallest steamer that has ever crossed the Atlantic is now on her way to New York from London. She is called the Anthracite. Her gross measurement is 69 tons and her registered measurement is 27 tons. She is 85 feet long and has 16 feet beam. Another peculiarity of the vessel is that she is furnished with what are known as Perkins's tubular boilers, which are charged with fresh distilled water, that, after being converted into steam and used in the engine, is condensed and used over again.—*N. B. Standard*

The Hartford Courant instances the following remarkable case: "Frederick Tyler, of this city, who is now a little over eighty-five years old, and is in fair health and best of spirits, can remember seeing a man who was born in 1699. It was his own grandfather, Mr. Tyler, who was born in that year and lived until 1800, covered the whole of the eighteenth century with his life. Frederick Tyler was about five years old at the time of his grandfather's death, and remembers the old gentleman perfectly. For a man of to-day, 1880, to have a personal recollection of a person in the seventeenth century, is, at least, remarkable.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Information Wanted.

Concerning Benjamin R. Campbell who, in December 1876, arrived in Honolulu, in the British Bark Albert Williams—and supposed at present to be on one of these Islands. Any information from him, or of him, will be thankfully received at the office of the FRIEND.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

June 28—Am bk T F Whitton, Nickels, 159 days from New York
29—Am bktne Ella, Brown, 18 days from San Fran
July 1—Am bktne Monitor, Nelson, 15 days fm Humboldt
1—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Sievert, 22 days from Port Gamble
July 4—Brit ship City of Madrid, Swan, 124 days from Liverpool
5—P M S S Australia, Cargill, from Sydney
8—Haw bk Kalakaua, 17 dys, 20 hrs, from S Francisco
July 11—Raiatea sch Vivid, Cawley, 8 days, 10 hours, from Fannings Island
11—Am bk Forest Queen, Winding, 15 days from S F
12—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, 7 days, 14 hours, from San Francisco
13—Am bk Camden, Cutler, 24 days from Port Gamble
13—Am bktne Jane A Falkinburg, Hubbard, 12 days from San Francisco
16—Am bk Martha Rideout, Wickberg, 27 days from Port Blakely
16—Am bktne Catherine Sudden, Bates, 13 days from Humboldt
July 18—Am bk Harvest Home, Matson, 23 days from Departure Bay.
23—H B M S Pelican, Boys, 18 days from Esquimalt.
24—Am sch Cassie Hayward, Le Ballister, fm Humboldt
July 30—Am tern Compeer, Birkholm, 30 dys from Utsalady
30—Am bk General Butler, Ryder, 26 days from Port Townsend
31—Am bk Rainier, Wulff, from Port Gamble.

KAHULUI, MAUI.

30—Am bgtn J D Spreckels, Hansen, 16 days from S F

DEPARTURES.

June 30—Brit bk Lady Lampson, Marston, for San Francisco
July 1—H I G M S Freya, von Hippel, for Hongkong
July 3—Am bk D C Murray, Downes, for San Francisco
6—P M S S Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco
7—Am sch Rosario, Douglass, for San Francisco
9—Am bktne Monitor, Nelson, for Humboldt.
July 11—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Sievert, for Port Gamble
12—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for Sydney
13—Am sch Martha W Tuft, Johnson, for San Francisco
16—Am bk T F Whiton, Nickels, for Royal Roads
July 20—Am bktne Ella, Brown, for San Francisco.
21—Am bk Camden, Cutler, for Port Gamble
21—Raiatea sch Vivid, Cawley, for Fannings Island
22—Haw bk Kalakaua, for San Francisco
July 26—Haw bgtne Pomare, Tripp, for Jaluit
27—Am bk Forest Queen, Winding, for San Francisco
29—Am bktne Catherine Sudden, Bates, for Port Town
29—Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, for San Fran
30—Brit ship City of Madrid, Swan, for Portland

MEMORANDA.

Report of S. S. City of Sydney, H. C. Dearborn commander, From San Francisco, July 4th. Left at 5.05 p m, discharged pilot at 6.47 p m, and arrived at 7.40 a m, July 12, 1880, having on board 46 cabin and 46 steerage passengers, 10 bags mail and 167 2-40 tons cargo. Weather during passage fine until 3 a m of 12th inst, when encountered a thick fog and stopped until 5 o'clock, hence into port fog with rain.

REPORT OF AM BKTNE JANE A FALKINBURG.—Sailed from San Francisco, July 1, with wind from W. S. W., next day wind from W. then from N. to lat. 28, then strong trades and fine weather to port, sighted Maui on the 13th at 6 am. and arrived at Honolulu at 6 pm. 12 days from San Francisco.

ARRIVALS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

June 22—Am sch W H Meyer, Jordan, hence June 1
27—Am bgtne Hesperian, Winding, from Hilo
29—Am bgtne J D Spreckles, Hansen, from Hilo
29—Am sch Bonanza, Miller, hence June 6
July 1—Am bktne Eureka, Nordberg, hence June 15
1—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, hence June 14

ARRIVED AT EUREKA.

June 30—Am tern A P Jordan, Crack, hence June 9

ARRIVED AT VICTORIA, B. C.

June 26—H B M S Rocket, Orlebar, hence June 6

SPOKEN.

May 3—Lat 2 N, lon 25 W, Brit ship City of Nankin, from Greenock for this port

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per Ella, June 29—E Kistler, Miss Stella Bickle, Charles Fremont, Johnny Fox, Calvin Godefroy, Miss Granville, M J Lowrie, Miss Allison, M Adler, Charles Cherrau, Charles Hinsen, and 33 in steerage.

For San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, June 29—Rev Walter Frear, Hugo Frear, Capt Redfield, and wife, Thos Menning, Charles Luegiwson, Jacob Simms.

From Port Gamble, per Jenny Pitts, July 1—5 chinese.

Port Gamble—Arrived June 8—Am bk Camden, Cutler, hence May 23.

TAYLOR—KELSHEW—In this city, on Thursday, July 1rd, 1880, by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, MR. SAMUEL TAYLOR to Miss EMILY KELSHEW.

For San Francisco per D C Murray, July 2—Wm Hughson, J Lucas, Mrs G H Langford and son.

From Australia per R M S S Australia, July 5—E N Marks, H Thurston, T Downey, T Best, John Kolos, P Gras, W B Black, R C Daly.

For San Francisco per Rosario, July 6—Chris Jahn.

For San Francisco per R M S S Australia, July 6—H F Suiger, Wm Williams, C Spreckels, wife, 2 children and servant, H Carue, H Caux, L Wagner, A Morgan and son, Kaluna, Akim, P Roe, T Kirby, L Fischer, F Ellis, R Carolan, G K Kenny, Mrs D Fray and 3 children, S A Hausen, L K Decker, E Everett and daughter, A V Housman, E Wadsworth, Miss Kirkland, O P Sutton, Hon Mrs C R Bishop, J Moore, W Frankel, W E Foster and wife, J S Oakford, M S Grinbaum and wife, W F Bailey and wife, Mrs W R Seal, N H Core and wife, Mrs E J Nichols, Mrs Widdefield and 2 children, Gov H H Wells and wife, J A Buck, Miss E Lehmann, B Heymansen, Miss L Lehmann, R Smoot, W Brower, A O Smoot, H J Nolte, wife and 2 children, C W Crocker, wife and son, H A Parmlee, S T Alexander, wife and 3 children, Mrs W N Ladd, J B Hascall and wife, J M Sass, Mrs M A Hutchinson, G V W Fuller, R Hemphier and wife, Mrs P N Makes, J Gordon, Miss Gordon, C T Gulick, wife and son, J T Hurst, M Dickson, S Chamberlain, B Brock, G D Courtney, Wm Thomas, K Mc Donnell, A Mauberg. E Woolmaton, Jas Hanlon, Ah Hook, H Freidman, A Magnay.

From San Francisco, per City of Sydney, July 12—Mrs Bissell, Mrs Messick, Miss Messick, Mrs R H Brown, Mr and Mrs Bartlett, Mr and Mrs Grey and 3 children, Mrs D Noonan, D Crowningburg, J C Pfinger, M Spink, Mr and Mrs Judd, Robert Collard, C Furneaux, W T Brigham, Wm McLean, Mrs Hewes, Dr Enders, W H Boole, Mrs Todhurst, J V Thompson, R F Carpenter, Dr J Thomas, A D Cartwright, Mrs Fuller, C H Turner, M A Forbes, C Forbes, Miss Forbes, Rev J M Anderson, A Herbert, Mrs G W Morrow, Mrs Babylon, Mrs H L Evans, J Spaulding, Robert Howie, Mr and Mrs Wyse, J T Dunn, T Robinson, James Enos, James Lead, W A Johnson and 25 Chinese, 24 passengers in transitu.

For Sydney, per City of Sydney, July 12—Henry Meyer, G B Holland, Wm Heine and wife.

From Fannings Island, per Vivid, July 12—J T Arundel, W Greig, T Thrum, H Hobbs.

From San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, July 14—Wm Levy, Robert Levy, Henry Nutter, Edward Blanchard, Ernest Young, R C Thorpe, Frank Flynn, B Sanches, F Casto.

From San Francisco, per Forest Queen, July 12—Hardy Inness, Samuel Nourse, John Williams, Joseph McGill and 5 Chinese,

For San Francisco, per Martha W. Tuft, July 13—Rob't Stewart, Edward Liddell, L Cohen.

For Vancouvers Island, per T F Whiton, July 15—John Gill, John Roxburg.

For San Francisco, per Ella, July 19—W A Brown, H N Castle, H R Hitchcock, Mr Pallman, Master Hutchinson, Mrs E L Fink, Mrs Grannis and child, J S Aber, H B Carr.

For Fannings Island, per Vivid, July 21—J F Arundel. W Greigg, W Amata, T Marquaise, P Green wife and 3 children.

For San Francisco, per Forest Queen, July 27—J B Vernon, Col Norris, Max Adler, May Granville.

For San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, July 29—Mr and Mrs Lack, L Easton, Wm Blanchard, Frank Carpenter.

From Eureka, per Cassie Hayward, July 30—Mr Brodwick.

For San Francisco, per Kalakaua, July 22—Mr McGinness.

MARRIED.

LOEBENSTEIN—HITCHCOCK—In the town of Hilo, Hawaii, July 1st, at the First Foreign Church, by the Rev. A. O. Forbes, A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, ESQ., to ELLA M., eldest daughter of Judge D. H. Hitchcock, of Hilo. No cards.

BERRY—BIRD—In this city on the July 16th, by the Rev. T. Blackburn, MR. JAMES BERRY to Miss JOHANNA BIRD. No cards. ☞ San Francisco papers copy.

MEHRTEN—DOUGHERTY—In this city, on the 22d of July, at the residence of Capt. Tripp, MR. JOHN ALFRED MEHRTEN to Miss EMILY KAHEONAMEA DOUGHERTY.

DIED.

CLARK—In Berkeley, Cal., June 30th, 1880, of Pneumonia with Whooping Cough, FANNIE MECKER, infant daughter of Chas. K. and Hattie W. Clark, aged 8 months and 15 days.

DICKSON—In this city, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th July, JOSHUA GILL DICKSON, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 49 years and 11 months.

SMITH—At Paliuli, Hamakuapoko, Maui, on Sunday, July 11th, EDWARD and JAMES, the two youngest children of William and Kamila Smith, and aged, respectively, one and two years.

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EDITOR ABROAD—No. 5.

A MONTH IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Five days in Wales, twelve days in Scotland and thirteen days in England, have afforded us, with the rare facilities at hand, an excellent opportunity for seeing portions of this goodly land in the opening springtime, when trees and hedge-rows, primroses and butter-cups were just putting forth their peculiar charms. The weather has been most favorable for tourists, not too cool for pleasant out-door excursions, with but little rain, and if the sky has not been blue, the clouds have not been an unpleasant gray.

Our last was written from Wales, since that we crossed from the West to the East of England, passing up through the beautiful lake region on to Scotland, arriving in Edinburgh on the 20th of April. We were kindly entertained at the elegant mansion of R. A. Macfie, Esq., during our sojourn in Scotland, and his generous hospitality will long be cherished in grateful remembrance. The familiar acquaintance of our host with all matters of local and historic interest, was of far greater advantage to us than any number of guide books, and enabled us to visit almost every place in the region, associated with Scotland's noted characters both living and dead.

But our limits do not allow us to indulge in descriptions of scenery, or dwell upon events of historic interest. Amid so much to occupy our time and attention, we were pleased to be reminded of the noon-day prayer meeting, where we met learned professors and clergymen of various churches in the city. It was pleasant to learn from so many most reliable sources, that the visit of our countrymen, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, left its lasting impress, for good, upon the Scottish people. Christian people of Scotland are now pleased to sing the Psalms of David and hymns, accompanied by organs and melodeons.

One day was occupied in an excursion to Glasgow, where we visited the Cathedral, still in use as a Presbyterian Church, the University, and the new edifice built for all purposes of Christian work, including the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. It is a noble building, and does great honor to the Christian people of Glasgow. We attended the Noon Day Prayer Meeting in its spacious audience room, and it was well filled, on Monday, April 26th. From Mr. Macfarlane, who is engaged in the Honolulu trade, we received the most kind attentions. He is much interested in the welfare of seamen. While there we visited the extensive Iron Foundry, in which Mr. Watson is interested,

who contracts for so much machinery to be sent out to the Islands.

Returning to Edinburgh, we spent a few more days amid its remarkable places and people, not omitting a visit to the graves of Chalmers, Duff, Guthrie and Hugh Miller, but a more noted spot still, that where John Knox was buried. We must not omit to refer to the Livingstone Memorial Medical School, which our friend, Miss Bird, has done so much to erect, and for which the good people of Honolulu and Hilo contributed so generously. We are able to bear our testimony to the present usefulness of the institution, for daily, the sick and lame resort thither to receive gratuitous medical aid.

After bidding our kind friends adieu in Scotland, we came to London, visiting on our way the Cathedrals of Durham, York and Peterboro. We arrived in London, May 1st, the day fixed upon when leaving Honolulū. The anniversaries had already commenced, and we were immediately interested in attending upon the meetings. Not being able to be present at all, we selected those of a world-wide influence, and about which we had read and heard so much, viz: "British and Foreign Bible Society; Church Missionary Society; London Missionary Society; Religious Tract Society and British and Foreign Sailor's Society."

Upon the public meetings of these societies, we were promptly present and listened to reports and speeches. It will of course be quite impossible in the narrow columns of the FRIEND, more than to allude to these great gatherings of the friends of humanity, missions and Christianity. Reports and addresses were most inspiring to any one whose heart is in sympathy with the onward progress of the gospel among the nations of the earth. Africa, India and China were made quite conspicuous, but no speeches interested us more than those of the Rev. Messrs. Lawes and Macfarlane, Pioneer Missionaries and Explorers on the great Island of New Guinea. These speakers were both instructive and eloquent, holding the large audience in Exeter Hall spell bound. The Rev. J. R. Wolfe, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Foochow, in China, spoke most forcibly and and appropriately.

Twice have we enjoyed the privilege of listening to Mr. Spurgeon. On one occasion, before the Religious Tract Society, in Exeter Hall, and on another, in his own Tabernacle, while addressing seamen, seamen's preachers and the friends of seamen. It was on a week day evening, at the special invitation of the B. and F. Sailor's Society. Mr. Spurgeon still maintains his firm hold on the public. It is quite astonishing how he continues onward, from year to year, always good and always eloquent. His address before the Religious Tract Society in Exeter Hall, bubbled over with good humor. He possesses more genuine humor than we imagined. As he stood among a circle of D. Ds. on the platform, a bishop having just spoken, his peroration was in these words, "God bless the Bishop and the D. Ds." [Great applause.]

We must again refer to the speeches of Messrs. Lawes and Macfarlane on New Guinea, and only regret that their extreme length will not allow us to reprint them. That island is more worthy of the name of "Dark Continent" than even Africa. It is a great and magnificent portion of earth's domain, but needs exploring and evangelizing. It opens a wide and noble field for the daring, adventurous and bold standard bearer of the Cross.

The anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, and the Sailor's Home Society of London, were full of interest. The London Sailor's Home is truly a mammoth institution, complete within itself, even to keeping a stall for horses, to transport the sailor's chests to and from the ships to the Home. The immense edifice will accommodate 500 boarders, and usually has from 300 to 400 as inmates. There are but few rules, and seamen feel at liberty to do pretty much as they please. It is provided with a Reading Room, Clothing Store, Bank, Chapel and Lecture Room. It was encouraging to learn, as I glanced over the records of the Lecture Room, that our old friend, Admiral Provost, goes down there, and frequently conducts the weekly prayer meeting for sailors.

London abounds with societies of every description, which are now holding their anniversaries. If we were to copy even their names, the list would fill up our letter. It is not uncommon for ladies and gentlemen from the highest walks in life, to descend to the lower strata of society, and there labor among the poor and degraded. While English people are doing so much for Foreign Missions, they are also laboring in the home field. Recently Mr. James E. Matheson has given up his business as a banker in Lombard street, in order to succeed the Honorable Captain Moreton, as a Manager of the Mildmay Conference Hall, and our correspondent, Mr. Macfie, says that he is "one of the excellent of the earth." But we must close, although we feel inclined to write a volume upon the May meetings.

Since writing the above, I have visited the Mildmay Mission, and there met Mr. Matheson, who is greatly interested in mission work in London. At some future time we may furnish our readers with a more full account of this remarkable institution, to bring the gospel to the houses of the poor of London, while administering to their temporal necessities. About fifty deaconesses are in the employ of the society.

I Could Not Do Without Thee.

I could not do without Thee,
O, Saviour of the lost!
Whose precious blood redeemed me
At such tremendous cost.
Thy righteousness, Thy merit,
Thy precious blood must be
My only hope of pardon,
My glory and my plea.

I could not do without Thee,
I cannot stand alone;
I have no strength, or goodness,
No wisdom of my own:
But Thou, beloved Saviour,
Art all in all to me;
And weakness will be power,
If leaning hard on Thee.

I could not do without Thee,
For O the way is long;
And I am often weary,
And sigh replaces song.
How could I do without Thee?
I do not know the way;
Thou knowest and Thou leadest,
And will not let me stray.

I could not do without Thee,
O Jesus, Saviour dear!
E'en when my eyes are holden
I know that Thou art near.
How dreary and how lonely
This changeful world would be,
Without the sweet Communion—
The secret rest with Thee.

I could not do without Thee,
No other friend can read
The spirit's strange, deep longing,
Interpreting its need.
No human heart could enter
Each dim recess of mine,
And soothe and hush, and calm it;
O blessed Lord, like Thine.

I could not do without Thee,
For years are fleeting fast,
And soon in solemn loneliness
The river must be passed;
But Thou wilt never leave me,
And though the waves roll high,
I know Thou wilt be near me,
And whisper, "It is I."

FRANCES R. HAVERGAL.

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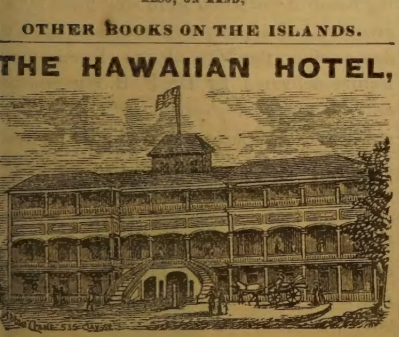

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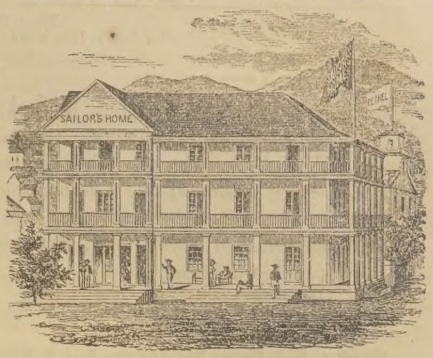

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THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meet the third Thursday of every month at the Lyceum, for business and discussion.

All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

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WE ARE very sorry that Mr. Preston's Liquor Bill was rejected by the Assembly. The bill was a good one, and ought to have received enough support to have passed it.

REV. DR. HYDE gave a very interesting and instructive sermon on "the flood," in the Bethel church, on the 25th ult. We learned many new facts regarding the flood that we never knew before.

WE REGRET to learn of the illness of Mr. Jas. B. Castle. He has been suffering from an attack of malarial fever. At last accounts he was improving. We hope soon to see him well and strong again.

DURING THE past month our citizens have had a rare treat in attending the Montague concerts at Kawaihao church. The expectations of the public have more than been realized. We have heard many of the leading singers in the United States, but we can truly say that we have not enjoyed any of them so thoroughly as we have these here.

PHONETIC spelling is gradually being more and more used throughout the United States. A large number of teachers and others in some of the leading Eastern colleges write entirely in the new way. We confess that we approve ov the nu wa. It is so ezi tu spel yur wurds as they are pronounced. Whether it wil com into genral use remains tu be seen. One argument can be used in its favor. It wil mak it ezi for foreigners tu learn the English language, and that is worth a great deal.

A VERY brutal murder was committed in Waiohinu, Kau, on the 8th ult., cause of it, *rum*. This is a forerunner of what we may expect to have in the future, if free liquor and free opium is granted for the next two years, not a pleasant prospect surely.

WE acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the "Chart and Compass, Sailor's Magazine," London, England, for June, 1880. It contains the annual sermon in behalf of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, preached by Rev. Dr. Damon, May 5th, 1880, in London. The text was from Psalm cvii, 43. The sermon was a most excellent one, and will well repay reading by everyone.

HOAPILI BAKER'S Liquor Bill and the Opium Bill, have both passed by the Legislature during the past month, and now only await the Kings signature to become laws of the land. A petition signed by over a hundred of the ladies of our city has been presented to His Majesty, respectfully asking him to with-hold his royal signature from both bills. The Chamber of Commerce has sent in a similar petition. We await with anxiety for the result.

REV. DR. HEMPHILL returned to San Francisco, per steamer *Australia*, the 5th ult. He preached twice in Fort street church the day previous, and delivered two most eloquent sermons, that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate to hear them. We cannot but hope that good will result from them to our community. If Dr. H. could visit us two or three times a year and preach to us, it would undonbtedly do a great deal of good.

THE EXHIBITION of the Fort street school, also took place at the Lyceum, the evening of the 23rd ult. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. The programme was an excellent one, aud admirably carried out. The operetta composed by the principal of the school, was the gem of the evening in the musical department. Little Bertie Mist well deserved the encore that he received at the end of his speech. The "Night Watch" was well rendered by Eddie Dowsett. At the close of the exercises, the prizes were distributed, and they were all well merited. Mr. Atkinson worked very hard in getting up his exhibition, and he may well feel proud of the grand success that met his efforts.

WE are glad that the *Advertiser* of last Saturday published the names of the four native members of the Legislature who have acquitted themselves so honorably during this present session. They are certainly true Hawaiians and lovers of their country. We wish we could say the same of others of the native members of the Assembly.

MR. JOSHUA G. DICKSON, who died on the 11th ult., was a man of sterling character the highest integrity, and one that the community can ill afford to lose. He was a kind father, a loving husband, and one whom any person would have been proud to have had as a friend. His memory will ever be tenderly cherished by all who knew him.

THE EXHIBITION of the Royal school took place at the Lyceum, Monday evening, the 19th ult. The house was filled with an appreciative audience. The exercises consisted of singing and declamations, which were well rendered. The boys pronounced the English language *very well*, and Mr. Mackintosh is entitled to great credit for his careful training of them. No one knows so well as the teacher how hard it is to teach native boys another language.

WE ARE sorry that the Legislature has granted a subsidy to the proposed Chinese line of steamers. By so doing they have opened a door for an unlimited amount of Chinese males to come to our islands, and coming as passengers as they mostly will nothing can prevent their coming in large quantities, and we are very likely to get more of the *bad*, than the good. These islands will become a Chinese colony yet, if no measures are taken by the Legislature or otherwise to prevent it.

THE ROOMS of the Library and Reading Room Association were well filled by an attentive and appreciative audience on Friday evening, the 30th ult., to listen to a lecture delivered by Dr. F. B. Hutchinson on "A study in physiology," with demonstrations. The lecture was a most interesting and instructive one, and thoroughly enjoyed by all, the experiments and demonstrations being especially good. Another free lecture will probably be given at the rooms sometime during the later part of August. It is the intention of the entertainment committee to give a free lecture of music, etc., at least once a month, to all of which the public will be cordially invited.